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図発明の名称

G DI N

放射線検出装置

②特 願 昭59-173732

喜一郎

願 昭59(1984)8月21日

個発 眀

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1発明の名称

放射線検出装置

#### 2.特許譲求の範囲

- (1) 放射線像から出力される放射線ビームの経 路に対して多段移成をもって配置された複数 の放射線検出器と、前記放射線ビームを分割 して形成される放射線通路に位置する前記各 段放射線換出器の検出系子の出力を選択的に 取り込んで結合し、前記放射級の空間強度分 布を求める手段とを備え、前配放射線像と多 段放射級検出器の間に配置される被検体の放 射験透過データを取得するようにしたことを 特徴とする放射級検出装置。
- (2) 各段の放射線検出器は、複数の検出器子を リング秋、直線狀および平面状の何れか1つ をもって配列させたものである特許請求の疑 **即第1項記収の放射額検出器。**
- 3.発明の評細な説明

[発明の技術分野]

本発明は、CTスキャナなどに使用する放射 綾検出芸匠の改良に関する。

[発明の技術的背景とその問題点]

との頃のCTスキャナは人体の断層像を撮影 する医療診断用契配として広く利用されており、 そのうち放射線検出裝置は定変方式に応じて限 質の形態のものが使用されている。

第6図は、従来いわゆる第4世代と称する CTスキャナに使用されている放射般検出装隆 であって、脳定フレーム」の内側にリング状回 伝フレーム 2 が回転可能に支持され、この回転 フレーム2個には放射線弧3が固定設置され、 他方の固定フレーム1例には終フレーム1にそ って一周する如く多数の検出素子ィョ,ィロ… を一列に配列させた放射級検出路(が取付けら れている。さらに、CTスキャナ本体の正面側 **に進退移動可能なテープル 5 を省し、このテー** プルるに被検体をを設置させて回転フレームと の中央崩口部の所定位位に挿入するようになっ

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次に、第7回は、いわゆる第3世代と称する CTスキャナの放射線検出装置を示す正面図で あって、これは回転フレーム2 に放射線源 3 と 円弧状放射線検出器 4 ' とが対向して設置され、 回転フレーム 2 の回転によってこれら両後器 3 , 4 ' を一体的に回転させてデータ収集部 1 0 で データを収集する格成である。

また、第8図は工業製品およびその製品材料 等の被検休 6 を検査する放射線検出装置であっ て、これは第7図と同様の走査方式をとるも、

と非常に長いものが使用される。

#### (発明の目的)

本免別は以上のような点にかんがみてなされたもので、高エネルギー放射線を用いても放射 緑検出路の製作寸法精度および松披的強度をそれほど必要とすることがなく、また為エネルギ 円弧状放射線検出器 4 ″ として一次元校出 系子 アレイを用いたものである。 1 2 はペルトコン ペナである。

しかし、工業製品を検査する場合、医療用と 異なって例えば 4 2 0 KeV の高エネルギー放射 級ピーム 8 を使用する例が多いが、この場合に は放射艇ビーム 8 の捕捉率を維持するために、 第10 図に示すようにその長さし、が約25 mm

- 放射 撤データを精度 よく検出できる放射 顧検 出 装置を提供することにある。

#### [発明の数要]

本発明は、放射酸ビームの入射経路に対して 一次元または二次元放射線検出器を多層に配置 し、各段放射線検出器の検出出力を結合させて 放射線の空間強度分布を求めて高エネルギーの 放射線データを得る放射線検出装置である。

#### 〔発明の実施例〕

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25~28が放射線ピーム29の入射方向に対して多段構成となるように設けられている各放射線となるように設けられている各放射線は研える。25~28の検出案子ョットのは研究は研究となるとなるとなるとは何えば幅が1mm、といるのは低中央部には開口部30が形成とされたテーブル31が接検体32を製造せしめて設定されるようになっている。

さらに、各放射線検出器25~28の出力側には各検出器25,26,27,28ごとのデータ収集部(図示せず)が設けられ、ここで各検出器の検出案子a。b…ごとのアナロとにより存出されている断層像作成装置33に送出器をあったと、また断層像作成装置33は前処理

3 3 に送られる。この断層像作成要置 3 3 では、各検出案子 a , b … に対応するデータ収集部からのデータを選択的に結合し、多数の放射線通路についてデータを得るものである。

次に、第2図を参照して各校出案子ョ, b … の出力の結合について述べる。先ず、1つの放射線通路291の放射線強度Iについて式をもって姿わすと、

$$I = \sum_{i j} Aij Iij$$

手段、 画像 再格成処 理手段および中央 演算処理 師御ユニット、 画像メモリなどで解成されてい る。 3 4 は放射 辞制 御部、 3 5 は C R T ディス プレイ 装置 である。

このようにして照射された放射級ビーム29 は被検体32を通って出力され、各放射線検出器25~28の各検出案子a,b,…によって検出され、各検出案子a,b,…にとに各データ収集部によりデータ収集されて断層像作成差解

従って、本装健は、以上のようにして各放射 級通路291,…ごとに各検出案子の出力を結 合させて放射線強度データを得、これらのデー タを架めて放射線の空間強度分布を求めること ができる。そして、この空間強度分布データか

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ら画像将術成処理手段を用いて被検体 8 2 の断 面像を作成することができる。

従って、以上のような構成によれば、放射線 ビームの入射方向に対して複数のリング狀検出 器25-28を多段格成をもって配列したので、 各校出界子ョ,5…の寸法は低エネルギー放射 級ピームの場合と同等のものでよく、 機械的強 民および寸法稍度に対してそれほど厳密さを契 求されない。また、各段の検出器25~25に より個別に放射線を受けるので、高エネルギー 放射額を高効率で譲捉でき、被検体32からの 放射緻遊過データを精度よく検出することがで きる。特に、本英俊においては、放射級発生点 が移動しても同一の特度で検出することができ

次に、 第3回は本発明装置の第2の実施例を 示す図である。この装置は、第3世代のCTス キャナに避用したもので、具体的には固定フレ - 4 4 1 の内側に回転可能に回転フレーム 4 2 が投けられ、この回転フレーム42に放射線像

~ 5 4の下部にデータ収集部 5 5 を設けたもの である。なお、この各放射線検出器 5 1.~ 5 5 は、巡光材56人で複数の区分に仕切られ、か つ各区分内には二次元シンチレータアレイ 86B と二次元光核出衆子56Cとが近接して結合さ れた褓成である。この榕成のものは、放射族領 22を一回伝させてデータを収集することによ り、被軟体32の高さ方向における複数の断面 像を作成することができる。

なお、第3世代および第4世代のCTスキャ ナについての適用例について述べたが、他の定 査方式例えばが2世代のものにも同様に適用で きる。さらに、CTスキャナ以外の検査経験に ついても適用できることは言うまでもない。

「発明の効果」

以上評配したように本発明によれば、高エネ ルギー放射般を用いた場合でも放射線の排提効 率を高めや、被検体からの放射線透過データを 高符度に検出できる放射額検出製度を提供でき る。

22 のほかに、この放射線像 2 2 から照射され る放射線ビーム29の入射方向に対して複数の 直線狀放射線検出器 4 3 ~ 4 7 が多段榕成をも って配列されたものである。

従って、以上のような排成の袋屋は、放射線 限22と複数の直線状放射線検出器 43~47 が被検体32の囲りを一体的に回伝しながら、 放射線像22からファン状放射線ビーム29が 被検体32へ間欠的に照射される。そして、こ のとき、被検体32を透過して出力される放射 級透過データは各放射線検出器 43~47の各 検出衆子により検出され、かつデータ収集部に より各検出君子ごとの検出データが収集されて 断面像作成装置 3 1 化送出される。ことでは、 銀 1 図および第 2 図で説明したと同様の手段に よって被検体32の断面像が作成される。

次に、第4図は本発明装置の第3の実施例を 示す図であって、これは平断狀をなす二次元故 射線検出器61~84を多段解成をもって配列 するとともに、各段の二次元放射線校出器 5 1

#### 4.図面の簡単な説明

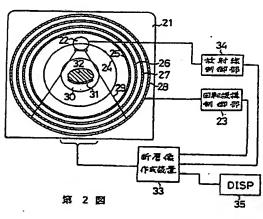
第1回および第2回は第4世代CTスキャナ に適用した本発明装置の第1の実施例を説明す るための図であって、第1図は正面図、第2図 は放射磁通路と各段放射敲検出器の各後出案子 との関係を示す図、第3回は第3世代CTスキ ャナ に 適用 した 本 発 明 婪 壁 の 第 2 の 夹 施 例 を 示 す正面図、第4図は平面状二次元放射線検出器 を用いた本発明装缸の錦3の実施例を説明する 股陷斜视图、 朗 5 图は 第 4 图 亿 示 了 放 射 颜 校 出 器の具体的構成図、第6図ないし第8図はそれ それ従来装置を説明する構成図、第9図および 第10.図は徒来装置の不具合を説明するための 図である。

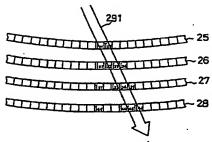
2 1 … フレーム、 2 2 … 放射線像、 2 5 ~. 28,48-47,51~64…放射級校出器、 3 2 … 被検体、 4 1 … 固定フレーム、 4 2 … 回 伝フレーム、66A…逃光材、56B…シンチ レータアレイ、 8 6 C … 光検出出子アレイ。

出願人代理人 并理士 鉛 江 武 彦

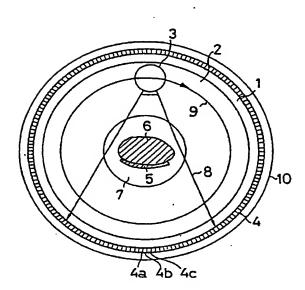
### 特開昭G1- 51585(5)

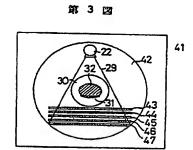
第 1 図

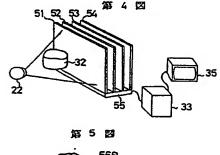


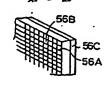


第 6 図

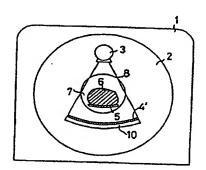




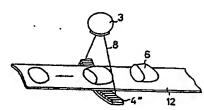




第 7 図

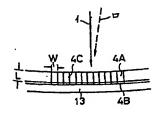


数8图



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#### 第9四



第 10 図

#### 7. 加正の内容

- (1) 明細容第3質架20行目ないし第4頁第3 行目の「これは第7四…コンペアである。」 とあるを「これはいわゆるラインセンサー透 視疑避であり、円弧状放射線段出器 4 ″と放 射級線はは固定されその間を被検体でがベル トコンペア12で並避移動することで走資が 行なわれる。」と訂正する。
- 四 明本音第13頁第2行目の「51~55」 とあるを「51~54」と訂正する。
- (3) 明脳啓第13頁第6行目ないし同頁第9行 目の「放射級源 2 2 …作成することができる」 とあるを「商エオルギー収射段を用いた彼校 休の透過像を削る装置しいわゆる放射線テレ ピ)である」と訂正する。

#### 統 初 IE

**毎0. 切り7**日 123 Xo

特許庁 長官 股

- 1. 事件の表示 特約的59-173732号
- 2. 発明の名称 **瓜财粮檢出级**概
- 3. 補正をする者 事件との関係 毎許出期人 (307) 探式会社 東
- 4. 代 型 人 住所 東京体心区応ノ門1丁目26位5号 第17森ビル 氏名 (5847) 介理士 銓 彦 印武士 江 武
- 6. 加正の対象 明期哲

5. 自発析正





Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 61-51585

#### SPECIFICATION

## 1. Title of the Invention RADIATION DETECTION APPARATUS

#### 2. What is Claimed is:

(1) A radiation detection apparatus comprising:

a plurality of radiation detectors arrayed with a multi-stage configuration with respect to a track of the radiation beam output from a radiation source; and

means that selectively acquires and combines outputs of detection elements of said multi-stage radiation detectors each positioned on a radiation passageway formed by splitting the radiation beam, and thus derives a spatial intensity distribution of the radiation;

wherein radiation transmission data is acquired of the inspection object that is disposed between said radiation source and said multi-stage radiation detectors.

(2) The radiation detection apparatus according to claim (1), wherein said radiation detector of each stage is either a ring-like, linear, or planar array of plural detection elements.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to an improved radiation detection apparatus used for CT scanners and the like.

[Technical Background of the Invention, and Problems associated with Conventional Technologies]

CT scanners of this type are commonly used as the medical diagnostic apparatus that acquires tomographic images of the human body, and in this field, appropriate one of various types of radiation detection apparatus is used according to a particular scanning scheme.

Fig. 6 shows one type of radiation detection apparatus used for a conventional CT scanner of the so-called fourth generation. This apparatus includes a fixed frame 1, a ring-shaped rotary frame 2 rotatably supported internally to the fixed frame 1, a radiation source 3 fixedly installed on the rotary frame 2, and a radiation detector 4 having a number of radiation detection elements 4a, 4b, etc. arranged in a row on the entire fixed frame 1. The apparatus also has a forward/backward movable table 5 at the front side of a CT scanner. An inspection object 6 is mounted on the table 5, which is then inserted into a required position of a bore 7 provided centrally in the rotary frame 2.

The inspection object 6, after being set in the above manner, is intermittently irradiated with a fan-like radiation beam 8 while the radiation source 3 is being rotated by the rotation of the rotary frame 2. The radiation transmission beams passing through the inspection object 6 at this time are detected by the detection elements 4a, 4b, etc., and the data obtained therefrom undergoes image processing with well-known image-reconstruction processing means to create tomographic images of the inspection object 6. Reference numbers 9 and 10 in the figure denote a trajectory of radiation-generating points and a data acquisition unit, respectively.

Fig. 7 is a front view showing the radiation detection apparatus used for a CT scanner of the so-called third generation. This apparatus having a rotary frame 2 on which a radiation source 3 and an arc-shaped radiation detector 4' are arranged facing each other is adapted to collect data with a data acquisition unit 10 by rotating the radiation source 3 and radiation detector 4' through the rotation of the rotary frame 2.

Fig. 8 shows a radiation detection apparatus that inspects an industrial product, an industrial product material, or the like, as an inspection object 6. This apparatus, although the same as the apparatus of Fig. 7 in terms of scanning scheme, uses a one-dimensional detection

element array as an arc-shaped radiation detector 4''.
Reference number 12 denotes a belt conveyor.

In the above three types of apparatus, as shown in Fig. 9, the scintillator 4A irradiating a 120-keV lowenergy radiation beam 8 from the radiation source 3 and forming part of the radiation detector 4, 4', or 4'', usually has small dimensions of about 1 mm in width W and about 2 mm in length L. These dimensions allow for the effects on the human body. For a low-energy radiation, in particular, the acquisition ratio of radiation beams 8 can be sufficiently enhanced, even with the above scintillator 4A of small dimensions. In Fig. 9, 4B is a photodiode, 4C is an optical shielding material, and 13 is a circuit board.

For inspection of industrial products, however, such apparatus, unlike an apparatus for medical use, commonly uses a radiation beam 8 having a high energy of 420 keV, for example. In this case, a long-size scintillator whose length L' is about 25 mm is used to maintain the acquisition ratio of radiation beams 8, as shown in Fig. 10.

When a radiation beam is emitted at right angles as denoted by solid line (a) in Fig. 9 or 10, this incident angle does not pose problems. The width W and length L of the scintillator 4A shown in Fig. 9 are much the same. Emission of a radiation beam from an oblique direction as denoted by broken line (b) in either figure, therefore,

does not present too big problems and radiation source position errors do not affect data accuracy too significantly, either. However, if the scintillator 4A is long as shown in Fig. 10, not only the insufficiency in the mechanical strength of the scintillator, but also the occurrence of even a slight radiation source position error causes the deterioration of resolution and the nonuniformity of energy characteristics. In addition, the manufacture of the detector 4, 4', or 4'' requires higher accuracy and this, in turn, makes a high-energy radiation more significantly difficult to obtain.

#### [Object of the Invention]

The present invention has been made with the above in view, and an object of the invention is to provide a radiation detection apparatus which, even when a high-energy radiation is used, does not require too high manufacturing dimensional accuracy or mechanical strength of radiation detectors and can detect high-energy radiation data accurately.

#### [Summary of the Invention]

The present invention is a radiation detection apparatus capable of obtaining high-energy radiation data by arranging one-dimensional or two-dimensional radiation detectors in a multi-layered fashion with respect to an incident path of a radiation beam, combining detection

outputs of each of the multi-stage radiation detectors, and calculating a spatial intensity distribution of the radiation.

[Embodiments of the Invention]

Embodiments of the present invention will be described below. Figs. 1 and 2 are diagrams showing a first embodiment of a radiation detection apparatus according to the present invention. This apparatus is equipped with a radiation source 22 rotatably provided on a frame 21 or with a rotary frame (not shown) that includes the radiation source 22 in itself. The apparatus is constructed so that the radiation source 22 can be rotated forward or backward through a full turn by rotating a rotation-driving unit (not shown) using a control signal from a rotation mechanism control unit 23. Reference number 24 in Fig. 1 denotes a trajectory of radiationgenerating points. Plural radiation detectors 25-28, each consisting of a number of radiation detection elements "a", "b", etc. positioned externally to the trajectory 24 and arrayed in a concentric ring-like form, are provided to take a multi-stage configuration with respect to an incident direction of a radiation beam 29. The detection elements "a", "b", etc. of each of the radiation detectors 25-28 are each constituted by combining a scintillator and a photodiode array on a substrate as shown in, for example,

Fig. 9 of the prior art. Each detection element used is 1 mm wide and 2 mm long. The foregoing frame 21 is formed with a bore 30 almost in its central portion, and an acquisition object 32 is mounted on a table 31 installed on a floor so as to be movable forward and backward, and the inspection object 32 is set in the bore 30.

Additionally, a data acquisition unit (not shown) for each of the detectors 25, 26, 27, 28 is provided at an output end of each detector. Analog data for each of the detection elements "a", "b", etc. of each detector is digitized in the data acquisition unit and then sent to a tomographic image generator 33 constituted by a computer and other elements. The present embodiment assumes that each data acquisition unit is installed at a lower section of each of the detectors 25-28 or in a necessary place. Also, the tomographic image generator 33 includes a preprocessing element, an image reconstruction processing element, a central arithmetic processing and control unit, an image memory, and other elements. Reference numbers 34 and 35 denote a radiation control unit and a CRT display unit, respectively.

In the apparatus as described above, therefore, during data acquisition scanning, the radiation source 22 is continuously or intermittently rotated at a required rotating speed via the rotation-driving unit under control

of the rotation mechanism control unit 23, based on a command from the tomographic image generator 33. Similarly, a fan-like radiation beam 29 is intermittently irradiated from the radiation source 22 onto the inspection object 32 after receipt of a driving signal from the radiation control unit 34 under a command from the generator 33. The irradiation of the radiation beam 29 is repeated with each rotation of the radiation source 22 through a required angle and until the radiation source has rotated through a full turn.

The radiation beams 29 that have thus been irradiated are output through the inspection object 32 and then detected by the detection elements "a", "b", etc. of the radiation detectors 25-28. Next, data is acquired for each of the detection elements "a", "b", etc. by each data acquisition unit, from which the data is then sent to the tomographic image generator 33.

The tomographic image generator 33 selectively combines the data sent from the data acquisition units associated with the detection elements "a", "b", etc., and thus acquires data for a large number of radiation passageways.

The combination of outputs from the detection elements "a", "b", etc. will be next described referring to Fig. 2. First, radiation intensity I of one radiation

passageway 291 can be represented using the following formula:

#### $I = {}_{i}\Box_{i} Aij Iij$

In the above formula, "Iij" means an output of the "i" throw, "i" th detection element, and "Aij" denotes a geometrical coefficient of the particular detection element. Also, " $_{i}\Box_{i}$  " denotes the overall radiation intensity obtained by selectively combining radiation intensity levels of the detection elements (e.g.,  $I_{11}$ ,  $I_{12}$ ,  $I_{22}$ - $I_{24}$ ,  $I_{33}-I_{35}$ ,  $I_{44}-I_{46}$ ) positioned on the radiation passageway 291. The geometrical coefficient "Aii" is determined by factors such as a position of the radiation source, a position of the radiation passageway, a radiation energy distribution, and radiation energy conversion efficiency of the detectors 25-28. That is to say, during rotation scanning of the radiation source 22, a rotational angle is detected by an encoder or the like and then recognized by the tomographic image generator 33 via the rotation mechanism control unit 23. The position of the radiation source can therefore be sequentially detected. In addition, since the radiation source position is thus detected and since a fanning angle of the radiation beam 29 is known beforehand, it is possible to detect the radiation passageway position and

the detection elements of the detectors 25-28 belonging to that position. In other words, it is possible to identify each detection element to be selected beforehand according to a particular position of the radiation. Furthermore, since the radiation passageway position can be detected, it is possible to understand a contribution ratio of each detection element to be selected, from an inclination and other factors of the radiation passageway when the radiation beam is received, in its entirety or in part, for each detection element. Thus, "Aij" can be determined.

The apparatus can therefore obtain radiation intensity data by combining, in the above way, the outputs of each detection element for each of the radiation passageways beginning with reference number 291, and then calculate the spatial intensity distribution of the radiation by collecting the intensity data. After this, tomographic images of the inspection object 32 can be created from the spatial intensity distribution data by using the image reconstruction processing element.

According to the above configuration, therefore, since the plurality of ring-like detectors 25-28 are arrayed with a multi-stage configuration with respect to the incident direction of the radiation beam, the detection elements "a", "b", etc. can be dimensionally equal to those applied to a low-energy radiation beam. This means that

neither mechanical strength nor dimensional accuracy needs to be too stringent. In addition, since an independent radiation beam is received from each of the detectors 25-28 located at various stages, it is possible to acquire high-energy radiations at high efficiency and to accurately detect the radiation transmission data going out from the inspection object 32. Specifically in this apparatus, detection with the same accuracy is possible, even if the radiation-generating points move.

Next, Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a second embodiment of a radiation detection apparatus according to the present invention. This apparatus is one applied to a CT scanner of the third generation. More specifically, a rotary frame 42 is rotatably provided internally to a fixed frame 41, and on the rotary frame 42, plural linear radiation detectors 43-47 are arrayed, in addition to a radiation source 22, with a multi-stage configuration with an incident direction of a radiation beam 29 irradiated from the radiation source 22.

The apparatus of the above configuration is therefore adapted to irradiate a fan-like radiation beam 29 intermittently from the radiation source 22 onto an object 32 to be inspected, while rotating the radiation source 22 and the plural linear radiation detectors 43-47 integrally around the inspection object 32. The radiation

transmission data output through the inspection object 32 at this time is detected by each detection element of the radiation detectors 43-47, and detected data for each detection element is acquired by a data acquisition unit and then sent to a tomographic image generator 33. In the present embodiment, tomographic images of the inspection object 32 are created via the same elements as those described in Figs. 1 and 2.

Next, Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a third embodiment of a radiation detection apparatus according to the present invention. This apparatus has a multi-stage configured array of planar two-dimensional radiation detectors 51-54, and a data acquisition unit 55 at a lower section of the two-dimensional radiation detectors 51-54 located at each stage. Each of the radiation detectors 51-54 is constructed so that the detector is partitioned into plural segments by an optical shielding material 56A. Such partitioning allows a two-dimensional scintillator array 56B and a two-dimensional optical detection element 56C to be coupled in proximity to each other in each segment. In this configuration, a plurality of tomographic images of the inspection object 32 in a direction of its height can be generated by rotating the radiation source 22 through a full turn and acquired data.

While applications of the present invention in the

third and fourth generations of CT scanners have been described, the invention can also be similarly applied to CT scanners of other scanning schemes, for example, the second generation of CT scanners. Additionally, it goes without saying that the invention can be applied to inspection apparatus other than CT scanners.

[Effects of the Invention]

As detailed above, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide a radiation detection apparatus which, even when a high-energy radiation is used, is capable of enhancing radiation detection efficiency and detecting accurately the radiation transmission data obtained from the object being inspected.

#### 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1 and 2 are diagrams explaining a first embodiment of a radiation detection apparatus applied to a CT scanner of the fourth generation according to the present invention. Fig. 1 is a front view of the apparatus, and Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the relationship between a radiation passageway and the detection elements of the radiation detectors provided at various stages. Fig. 3 is a front view showing a second embodiment of a radiation detection apparatus applied to a CT scanner of the third generation according to the present invention. Fig. 4 is a

perspective view schematically explaining a third embodiment of the radiation detection apparatus of the present invention that uses planar two-dimensional radiation detectors. Fig. 5 is a more specific configuration diagram of the radiation detectors shown in Fig. 4. Figs. 6 to 8 are configuration diagrams that explain different conventional types of apparatus, and Figs. 9 and 10 are diagrams that explain problems associated with the above conventional types of apparatus.

- 21 ... Frame
- 22 ... Radiation source
- 25-28, 43-47, 51-54 ... Radiation detectors
- 32 ... Inspection object
- 41 ... Fixed frame
- 42 ... Rotary frame
- 56A ... Optical shielding material
- 56B ... Scintillator array
- 56C ... Optical detection element array

### Drawings

#### Fig. 1

- 34 ... Radiation control unit
- 23 ... Rotation mechanism control unit
- 33 ... Tomographic image generator

#### Written Amendment

To Mr. Manabu SHIGA, Commissioner, Patent Office

1. Designation of the Case:

Application No. 59-173732

2. Title of the invention:

RADIATION DETECTION APPARATUS

3. Person who makes Amendment:

Relationship to the Case: Applicant Toshiba Corporation

4. Agent:

No. 17 Mori Bldg., 26-5, Toranomon 1-chome, Minatoku, Tokyo

Name: Takehiko SUZUE, Patent Attorney

- 5. Voluntary Amendment
- 6. Content to be corrected:

Specification

- 7. Description of the Amendment:
- (1) The paragraph "This is a conveyor ... Fig. 7." from page 3/line 24 of the Specification to page 4/line 2 thereof is corrected to "This is the so-called line sensor fluoroscopic apparatus, wherein the arc-shaped radiation detector 4'' and the radiation source 3 are fixed and scanning is conducted by translating the inspection object

- 6 between both by means of the belt conveyor 12."
- (2) The section "51-55" on page 12/line 16 of the Specification is corrected to "51-54."
- (3) The paragraph "possible to create ... the radiation source 22" on page 12/lines 22-25 of the Specification is corrected to "an apparatus (so-called radiation television) that uses a high-energy radiation to obtain transmission images of an inspection object."

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